

BRAZIL

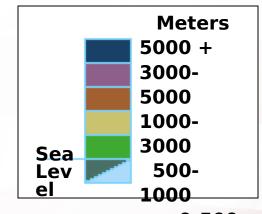
- Leading economic power of Latin America
- Developing economy
 - Industrialized along coast
 - Largely unpopulated in western Amazon



Topography

Climate

Mostly tropical, but temperate in south



0-500 Depressio

Mostly flat to rolling lowlands in north; some plains, hills, mountains, and narrow coastal belt

lowest point: Atlantic

Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pico da

Neblina 3,014 m²

- Industries
 - Industrial base concentrated in southeast
 - -Mining in central west and north
- Water
 - Surface water contamination
 - Raw sewage
 - Mercury and cyanide due to gold mining
 - Heavy metals due to ferrous metals industry

3

Food

- Mercury contamination of freshwater fish from gold mining
- Contaminated shellfish caused by algal toxins, sometimes seen as "red tides"
- Air
 - Air pollution from rapid urbanization
- Soil
 - Localized contamination near industry and waste disposal sites

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
 - Water contaminated with raw sewage or runoff
 - Urban air pollution
- Greatest long-term environmental health risks
 - Chronic ingestion of mercury in contaminated food and water

Brazil: Diseases of Operational Importance

- High risk country
 - Diseases of greatest risk
 - Food and water-borne: bacterial diarrhea, protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis
 - Vector-borne: Oropouche virus, dengue fever, malaria

Brazil: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
 - Food and water-borne: brucellosis, cholera, hepatitis E, protozoal diarrhea, typhoid/paratyphoid fever
 - Vector-borne: filariasis, leishmaniasis,
 Mansonellosis, Mayaro virus, onchocerciasis,
 plague, Rocio encephalitis, yellow fever
 - Sexually transmitted: gonorrhea/chlamydia, hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS
 - Water contact: leptospirosis, schistosomiasis
 - Respiratory: tuberculosis
 - Soil contact: hantavirus pulmonary syndrome
 - Animal contact: rabies